

Intelligence Service Europe

SCV Europe Camp #1612

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Intelligence Service Europe, Year III, Issue 7, Dec. / Jan. 2010-11



Commander's Letter

The year is nearing its end; sesquicentennial celebrations will begin in short. But looking back to what has been done, it fills me with pride to see in how many activities our Camp got involved and the successes achieved. Again it has been made clear the memory of the Confederate soldier is well preserved and honored in Europe! SCV Europe Camp is a unique camp with special tasks. As we are not a local camp, we must be active throughout Continental Europe, giving every potential friend and ally the possibility to work with us in preserving the Charge. Like our Confederate ancestors did, we form a band of brothers in Europe in the big brotherhood of the Sons of Confederate Veterans!

The new year starts with new tasks - I know we will manage them all with success. A very special and important issue, a true priority, is the restoration funding of Captain Page's funerary monument in Rome. 111 years after his death we marked his grave with a Cross of Honor, now we are going to see the most important and beautiful Confederate grave in Europe restored by the Cemetery authorities in Rome. But we must fund that! The GEC has approved financial help. So I expect and demand donations from every Camp member. American Camps are already donating most generously! For further information contact Adjutant McLarren and read his appeal inside these pages.

During Christmas days do not forget to remember in love not only your families, ancestors and friends but also all those brave comrades serving in dangerous places of the world. May God protect them and let them come back to their families unhurt.

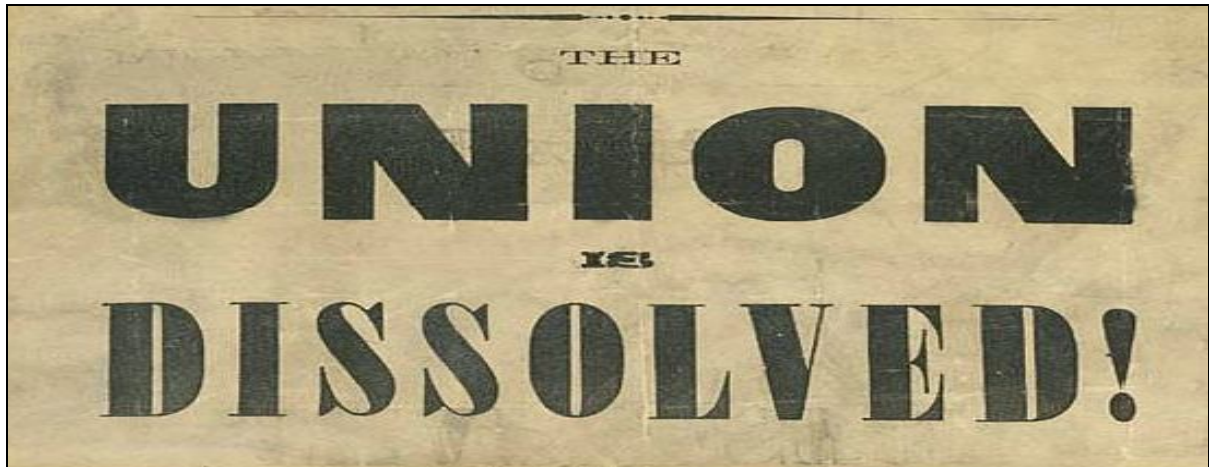


*Merry
Christmas!*

Fam. Bänsch



EDITOR'S NOTE



South Carolina, my home State by adoption thanks to SC Division Commander Mark Simpson and all my good Compatriots there, seceded from the American Union of States on December 20, 1860. It was an act of sovereignty within the Old Union and soon other states would follow her leading example. The 150 Anniversary of the "Civil War", that means the War of Northern aggression, does not begin until April next year but the first act of a sovereign state of the Union which led to that Northern aggression to suppress state sovereignty within the Union starts already this December. Read the articles about South Carolina's secession and the real causes.

As other editorials have already announced, we must be prepared to fight the many lies that will be thrown upon us. The fore night of the first centennial we had the comforting words of President Eisenhower, words of true mutual understanding and reconciliation as it has been the main attitude for decades and one of the sources of America's strength to fight for freedom in 2 World Wars and the Cold War. Now, involved in a global war against religious terrorism we are facing at the same time the probably worst offensive against Southern American legacy ever launched. Compatriots all: be prepared. People will say slavery was abolished by Lincoln, the War was started by the South, Captain Wirz was a war criminal, slave work and cotton prices were the main causes of the War, they will draw insane comparisons with Confederates and Nazis, etc. And it has already begun: last November 13 there was a TV documentary on Lincoln full of PC propaganda, read our analytical review.

We must maintain a watching eye and a listening ear. Report possible alerts on TV or newspapers to the Camp Commander and we may counteract in the name of truth. People in Europe are mainly moved by ignorance and enlightening truth will be the best medicine. More than ever we must be on guard! It is good to read the warning prophecy of Reverend Melville Jackson during a veteran's banquet 1882 we reproduce inside. Astonishing!

But Camp work continues. First, I am proud to announce that our Camp Angel Nancy Hitt has joined the editorial staff of this ISE newsletter as American Correspondent. This is an important gain, beside the fact that she was already reporting news from America and developing potentially interesting aspects in Europe related to Confederate heritage. Nancy was the pioneer in the work of finding the lost grave of Heros von Borcke and

who provided for us a VA grave marker, also the Crosses of Honor to mark the graves of CS Commissioner A.D. Mann in Paris (executive lead by our allies of the Belgian CHAB) and CSN Capt. Thomas Jefferson Page in Rome. Nancy is always there, doing research, bureaucratic paperwork and discovering amazing facts. I wish the Southern Cause had more ladies serving like she does. Welcome, Nancy!!!

May I insist in the appeal of the Camp Adjutant: Gentlemen, now it's time to see who is a serious Confederate supporter in our Camp!

Very interesting facts are revealed in the report about the mystery of General Mercer's alleged grave site in Baden-Baden. Read the results of our research. Another team research contribution is about the life and first burial site of Confederate veteran and sculptor Moses Ezekiel in Rome.

And we report about the annual Henry Wirz memorial ceremonies.

Of course you will find all the other sections usual in every issue of the ISE Newsletter. Some years ago we offered the interesting war memoirs of Louis Leon in our Camp Library, now we do it again as e-book. Learn the field experiences of a Tar-heel Confederate soldier! As usual, every reader may order it for free, either Camp member or not.

As the year reaches its end, we all are proud of the greeting words in ANV Commander Frank Earnest's e-mail for both this Newsletter and the work of the whole Camp; we are eager to receive your visit, Frank!!

Before I finish I won't forget to say that I am most proud of the 10th Anniversary Medal I recently received from the Reenactment group of Compatriot Landgraf, again thank you, Tom!

May God bless and guide you all during the next years, for now I wish you a



Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, Editor



The Page Memorial Restoration Appeal

A project of Europe Camp 1612, Sons of Confederate Veterans



Call to Patriots!

As you read in the Jun/Jul 2010 ISE, earlier this year our Camp and other SCV Members held a Memorial Ceremony at the Tomb of *Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, U.S. and C.S. Navy in Rome, Italy.*

Tom Page (1808-1899), a son of one of Virginia's oldest families, in his career as a US Naval officer carried the Stars and Stripes to the South China Sea, battled pirates in the South Seas, carried out hydrographic studies of the New York coastline, was fired upon while exploring South American rivers. When Virginia seceded, Captain Page felt compelled to resign from the United States Navy and, like our own ancestors, ok up the defense of his home. During the War, he became a Colonel of Artillery and commanded batteries defending Richmond. In May 1863, Page was commissioned a Captain in the [Confederate Navy](#) and was sent to Europe to purchase vessels. In the last months of the War, he commanded the Confederate ironclad ram CSS [Stonewall](#), one of the most powerful warships of the day. He was shadowed by United States cruisers, but slipped away. But by the time he could get his new ship from Europe to North American waters, the War was over. After the War, he eventually moved to Rome, where he was buried in the Non-Catholic Cemetery (see the Wikipedia articles on the CSS. Stonewall and Thomas Jefferson Page.)

His Tomb is one of the most beautiful American tombs in Europe. But it has sadly deteriorated over the last hundred years (see the photographs).

Moved by the occasion and to honor this American – and this Confederate-, we undertook a major project to restore the Tomb.

The Non-Catholic Cemetery, part of the Rome World Heritage Site, draws 20,000 visitors a year, including thousands of Americans. (Both Keats and Shelley are buried there.)

Because of its innate beauty, the Page Tomb is a favourite of the Cemetery's Staff. (It is the first image on their website.) The Cemetery has a plan for an in-house restoration of the tomb using their Chief Restorer. The Project – and the results - must be approved by the Roman city authorities.

But the Cemetery has no funds for this plan, only for routine maintenance work - and there is no longer any family to care for the Tomb.

That is where we come in. - to honor this compatriot of our fore-fathers, we want to restore his final resting place. The Project will cost about \$14,000. In view of the importance of Captain Page in American and Confederate history, the SCV General Executive Council will contribute \$7000 in matching funds. But we still need to raise \$7000.

Jeff O’Cain of South Carolina, who was present at the ceremony, is responsible for fund-raising Stateside. (If you are Stateside and want to know more, contact him at jocain@sc.rr.com).

He has already raised several thousand dollars in his native South Carolina and elsewhere, including donations from members of the Page family. Funds raised in America will be held by the South Carolina Division.

On this side of the Atlantic, because we are very few, we *each* need to do our part. Will you contribute? You need send no money now. Just your firm pledge as a Southern patriot that you will contribute when the time comes. The monies will then be directly transferred to the Cemetery. Please contact me at cmclvhs@aol.com to give your pledge or to ask for further information.

Your contribution will be recognized in Rolls of Honor in our Camp Newsletter and Website. Our total effort will be recognized with a marble plaque at the Tomb.

The project should be completed by next summer. We will keep you informed of our progress and you will be invited to the Tomb Re-dedication (What a great excuse to come to Rome!)

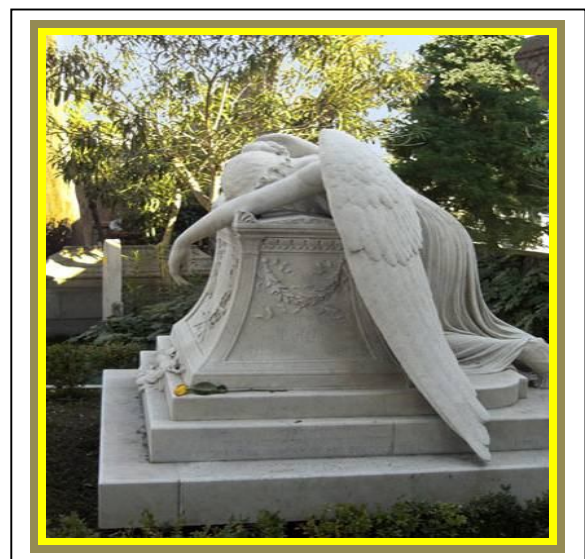
Help us honor this major Confederate patriot. Put aside a little Christmas money and then please contact Jeff or me today! Then speak to friends or acquaintances – or organizations - who might be interested. All are welcome, all can help!

Help us show that, even far away, we Sons do not forget those who served the South.

Sincerely yours,

Christopher McLarren
Page Project Officer and Adjutant,

Email: cmclvhs@aol.com
fax (0049) 030 79 74 1865



Above : A neighboring recently-restored tomb of about the same age.

Left: The Page Tomb

GREETINGS FROM THE COMMANDER ANV
FOR OUR CAMP AND NEWSLETTER!



Last October 14 our Camp Adjutant received this message from the Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, B. Frank Earnest. As Editor I wish to thank all the members and other readers for your contributions, suggestions and information provided.

Compatriot McLarren:

I have just viewed, with great interest, your camp newsletter. At this late hour, I will not take the time and words to say how impressed I am. Many years ago, I travelled through out Europe at my "Uncle's" expense. It does not look as through I will be able to return anytime soon. I really wish I could meet you and the members of your camp and personally see the things you are doing.

I do a number of lectures myself. Some are in first person. For over 5 years I have portrayed Major Johann August Heinrich Heros von Borcke. I have also been asked to speak on May 24, 2011 in Washington D.C. at a ceremony honoring Capt. Henry Wirz.

My last name Earnest, was translated from the original Ernst when the family arrived here in America in 1743. I think you can see why I found the ceremonies in your newsletter of particular interest.

Best Southern Regards

Frank

In the Beginning..

170 men, chosen by a special state-wide election, carefully and deliberately decided on December 20, 1860, that the State of South Carolina would secede from the Union. The South Carolina Secession Convention was unanimous in its decision, and each elected delegate signed the first **Ordinance of Secession**. These men were the first Americans to say “**no more!**” to an increasingly overbearing federal government. The text of the Ordinance of Secession is very polite, just acknowledging the facts. Here we reproduce the declaration of the immediate causes which induced and justified that Secession in December 1860. Original published in Harper’s Weekly, December 24.



Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union

by C. G. Memminger

The people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1852, declared that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States, by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States, fully justified this State in then withdrawing from the Federal Union; but in deference to the opinions and wishes of the other slaveholding States, she forbore at that time to exercise this right. Since that time, these encroachments have continued to increase, and further forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

And now the State of South Carolina having resumed her separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of America, and to the nations of the world, that she should declare the immediate causes which have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain, undertook to make laws for the government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the 4th of July, 1776, in a Declaration, by the Colonies, "that they are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES;

and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

They further solemnly declared that whenever any "form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was established, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government." Deeming the Government of Great Britain to have become destructive of these ends, they declared that the Colonies "are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

In pursuance of this Declaration of Independence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to exercise its separate sovereignty; adopted for itself a Constitution, and appointed officers for the administration of government in all its departments-- Legislative, Executive and Judicial. For purposes of defence, they united their arms and their counsels; and, in 1778, they entered into a League known as the Articles of Confederation whereby they agreed to entrust the administration of their external relations to a common agent, known as the Congress of the United States, expressly declaring, in the first Article "that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not, by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this Confederation the war of the Revolution was carried on, and on the 3rd of September, 1783, the contest ended, and a definite Treaty was signed by Great Britain, in which she acknowledged the independence of the Colonies in the following terms: "ARTICLE 1-- His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof."

Thus were established the two great principles asserted by the Colonies, namely: the right of a State to govern itself; and the right of a people to abolish a Government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted. And concurrent with the establishment of these principles, was the fact that each Colony became and was recognized by the mother Country a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE.

In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the Articles of Confederation, and on 17th September, 1787, these Deputies recommended for the adoption of the States, the Articles of Union, known as the Constitution of the United States.

The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted, were the several sovereign States; they were to agree or disagree, and when nine of them agreed the compact was to take effect among those concurring; and the General Government, as the common agent, was then invested with their authority. If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were-- separate, sovereign States, independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gone into operation among

the other eleven; and during that interval, they each exercised the functions of an independent nation.

By this Constitution, certain duties were imposed upon the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers was restrained, which necessarily implied their continued existence as sovereign States. But to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people. On the 23d May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her People, passed an Ordinance assenting to this Constitution, and afterwards altered her own Constitution, to conform herself to the obligations she had undertaken.

Thus was established, by compact between the States, a Government with definite objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of power subject to the clause reserving it to the States or to the people, and rendered unnecessary any specification of reserved rights.

We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two great principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence; and we hold further, that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle, namely: the law of compact. We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties, the obligation is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement, entirely releases the obligation of the other; and that where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequences. In the present case, that fact is established with certainty. We assert that fourteen of the States have deliberately refused, for years past, to fulfill their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own Statutes for the proof.

The Constitution of the United States, in its fourth Article, provides as follows: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This stipulation was so material to the compact that without it that compact would not have been made. The greater number of the contracting parties held slaves, and they had previously evinced their estimate of the value of such a stipulation by making it a condition in the Ordinance for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which now composes the States north of the Ohio River. The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for rendition by the several States of fugitives from justice from the other States. The General Government, as the common agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of the non-slaveholding States to the institution of Slavery has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, have enacted laws which either nullify the Acts of Congress or render useless any attempt to execute them. In many of these States the fugitive is discharged

from service or labor claimed, and in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution. The State of New Jersey, at an early day, passed a law in conformity with her constitutional obligation; but the current of anti-slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own law and by the laws of Congress. In the State of New York even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals; and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder, and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the constituted compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from her obligation. The ends for which the Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These ends it endeavored to accomplish by a Federal Government, in which each State was recognized as an equal, and had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free person's distinct political rights, by giving them the right to represent, and burthening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years; and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

We affirm that these ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to eloign the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection.

For twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the common Government. Observing the forms of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that Article establishing the Executive Department, the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common Government, because he has declared that that "Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free," and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.

This sectional combination for the submersion of the Constitution, has been aided in some of the States by elevating to citizenship, persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens; and their votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy, hostile to the South, and destructive of its beliefs and safety.

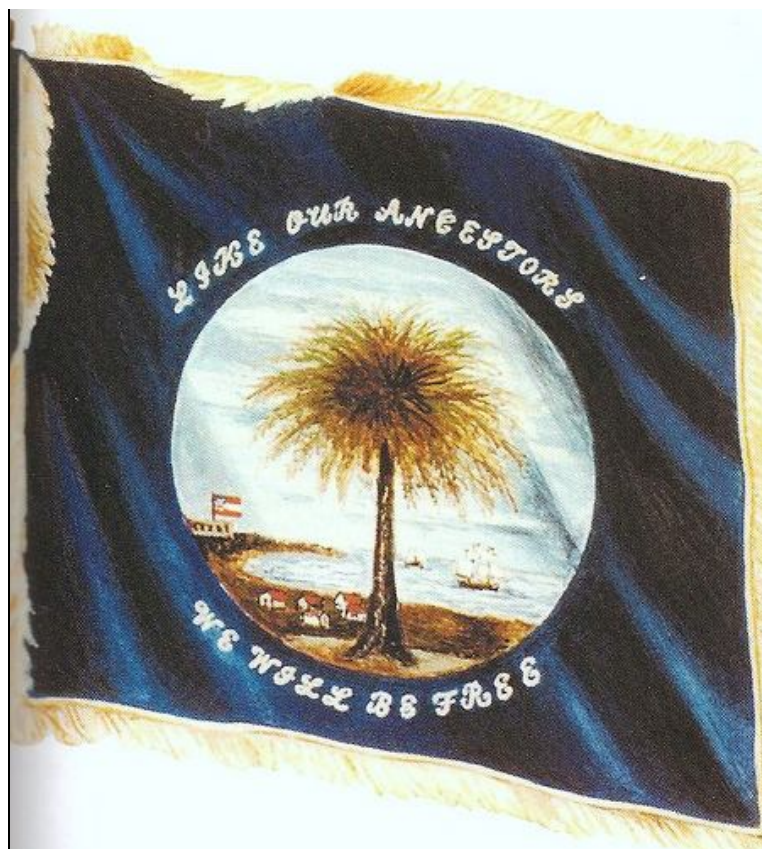
On the 4th day of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory, that the judicial tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guaranties of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain, by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanction of more erroneous religious belief.

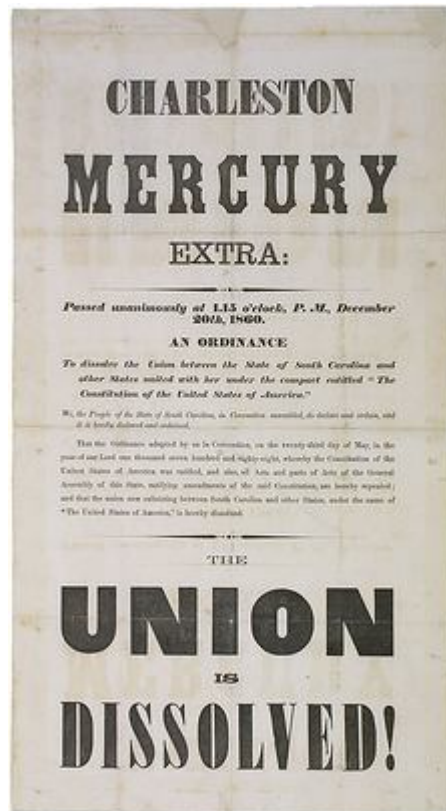
We, therefore, the People of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a separate and independent State; with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

Adopted December 24, 1860





Analyzing the Causes of South Carolina's Secession



During this 150th anniversary of South Carolina's withdrawal from the Union, one question will be endlessly debated. Many will mistakenly phrase it as "What caused the War Between the States?" But as there was only one cause of the War—Lincoln's invasion—that's not the debatable question. What people really mean to ask is, "What caused South Carolina to secede?" The controversy over causes deals with secession, not war.

Secession had no single cause. A number of issues, both economic and cultural, were contributing factors. For example, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas initially rejected the idea of secession until Lincoln unmasked his intentions by calling for troops. While the everlasting debate over causes will never find universal agreement, an examination is in order of the highly controversial, and frequently discussed, theory that slavery was the foremost cause.

South Carolina's Declaration of the Causes of Secession, adopted on December 24, 1860, is the most customarily quoted "proof" that slavery was at the core of secession. Among the major causes, this political document cited the North's refusal to return escaped slaves and its encouragement of slaves to flee their homes. Also cited were the North's hostility over slavery, Lincoln's election dividing the Union and the exclusion of the South from the common territories.

It sure reads as if secession were all about slavery, but with close inspection, it becomes clear that South Carolina created this document to build its legal case that the Constitution had been violated, thereby justifying secession. Surprisingly to some, South Carolina's secession, even absent the War, would do more to cripple the institution of slavery than strengthen it. For instance, by being out of the Union, South Carolina lost all access to the territories and gave up any possibility of escaped slaves being returned, which would therefore increase the likelihood of even more slaves taking their chances—all of which would further hasten slavery's demise.

Of even more significance, during his first inaugural address, Lincoln pledged to insure the return of escaped slaves, and offered his support for an amendment to the Constitution (the Corwin Amendment), passed by Congress and guaranteeing slavery in perpetuity, provided however that seceded states return to the Union. Lincoln even wrote all Union governors asking for their support of the Amendment, which plainly stated,

“No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any state, with domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said state.”

Ohio, Maryland, and Illinois ratified the amendment, but it died when the seceded states refused to return. If slavery were the primary cause of secession, the seceded states would have most surely known they would have fared better by not seceding in the first place and certainly better off if they had returned to the Union and accepted Lincoln's guarantees on slavery.

So if not slavery, what was the most significant cause of secession? Simply put, the politics of power. With the election of Lincoln, a divisive candidate who never campaigned in the South and was not even on the ballot in many southern states, the balance of political power had finally tipped to the North's advantage. The South had already lost its numerical advantage in Congress, and with Lincoln, the North could finally take full advantage of their unchecked political power to work the system, as they pleased, to the detriment of the South.

When viewed through the lens of reason and common sense, the causes of secession were many, but the South's loss of political power and influence was clearly the most significant.



NORTHERN PRESS HEADLINES ON SECESSION,
late 1860 to mid-1861

It is often forgotten today, especially by the PC historiography, that much of the press in the North was full aware the right of secession existed and South Carolina and other Southern states had both the moral and political right to leave the Union. Here are some headlines taken from Yankee newspapers of the time. Had Lincoln followed the mainstream thinking of the Americans as reflected in the press, there would have been no war:

(Editor's note: press headlines taken from Thomas J. DiLorenzo "The Real Lincoln", The Free Rivers Press, New York, 2002, pp. 107-109)

Nov 13, 1860 *Bangor Daily Union* – "The Union depends for its continuance on the free consent and will of the sovereign people of each state, and when that consent and will is withdrawn on either part, their Union is gone." A state coerced to remain in the Union is "a subject province" and can never be "a co-equal member of the American Union."

Nov 13, 1860 *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* – "Any violation of the constitution by the general government, deliberately persisted in would relieve the state or states injured by such violation from all legal and moral obligations to remain in the union or yield obedience to the federal government...let them [the Southern states] go."

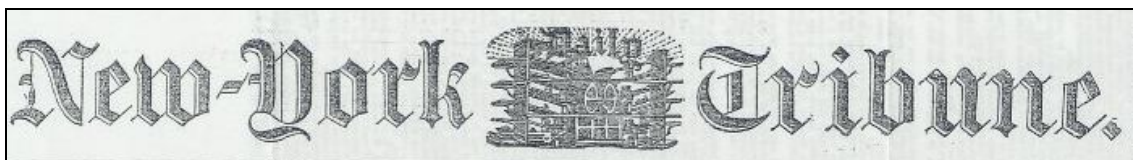
Nov 14, 1860 *Cincinnati Daily Commercial* – Southern states should be permitted to "work out their salvation or destruction in their own way" rather than to "attempt, through forcible coercion, to save them in spite of themselves."

Nov 17, 1860 *Davenport Democrat and News (Iowa)* – "The leading and most influential papers of the union believe that any State of the Union has a right to secede."

Nov 17, 1860 *Providence Evening Press* – Sovereignty "necessarily includes what we call the 'right of secession.' This right must be maintained " lest we establish a "colossal despotism" against which the founding fathers "uttered their solemn warnings."

Nov 21, 1860 *Cincinnati Daily Press* – "We believe that the right of any member of this Confederacy to dissolve its political relations with the others and assume an independent position is *absolute*."

Dec 17, 1860 *New York Tribune* - If tyranny and despotism justified the Revolution of 1776, then "we do not see why it would not justify the secession of Five Millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861."



Feb 5, 1861 *New York Tribune* – “Lincoln’s latest speech contained the arguments of the tyrant – force, compulsion, and power.” “Nine out of ten people of the North” are opposed to forcing South Carolina to remain in the Union. “The great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration is ... that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.” Therefore, if the southern states want to secede “they have a clear right to do so.”

Jan 11, 1861 *Kenosha (Wisconsin) Democrat* – Secession is “the very germ of liberty ... the right of secession inheres to the people of every sovereign state.”

Jan 12, 1861 *New York Journal of Commerce* – Opposing secession changes the nature of government “from a voluntary one, in which the people are sovereigns, to a despotism where one part of the people are slaves.”

Nov 1, 1860 *Albany Atlas and Argus* – “We sympathize with and justify the South because their rights have been invaded to the extreme.” If they wish to secede, “we would wish them God-Speed.”

Nov 21, 1860 *Chicago Daily Times* – “Like it or not, the cotton states will secede,” and Southerners will regain their “sense of independence and honor.”

Nov 24, 1860 *Concord Democratic Standard* – Appealed for “concession of the just rights of our Southern brethren.”

Nov 26, 1860 *New York Journal of Commerce* - Condemned the “meddlesome spirit” of Northerners who wanted to “seek to regulate and control people in other communities.”

Feb 19, 1861 *Detroit Free Press* – “An attempt to subjugate the seceded States, even if successful, could produce nothing but evil – evil unmitigated in character and appalling in extent.”

Mar 21, 1861 *New York Times* – “There is a growing sentiment throughout the North in favor of *letting the Gulf States go.*”

Apr 12, 1861 *Hartford Daily Courant* – “Public opinion in the North seems to be gradually settling down in favor of recognition of the New Confederacy by the Federal Government.”



THE MISTERY ABOUT GENERAL HUGH WEEDON MERCER'S GRAVE PLOT ALMOST CLEARED



VA headstone and Cross of Honor for General Mercer in Bonaventure Cemetery, Georgia as they appear today (© by Janet Grentree)

During the last six months our Camp has received repeatedly inquiries about the original burial site of General Hugh Weedon Mercer in Baden-Baden, Germany. Rumors are circulating in the Internet and among many people in the Southern community: was General Mercer exhumed and transferred to Bonaventure Cemetery, Thunderbolt, Chatham County in Georgia, where he allegedly rests today or not? In the find-a-grave website it can be read:

“There is some question on the exact location of his grave, with some feeling that he is buried in Baden-Baden, Germany, where he died, and was initially buried. However, records indicate that his body was brought home to Savannah, Georgia, in 1879, and his grave there is marked in Section F, Lot 19, grave #7, in Bonaventure Cemetery.”

In the 1959 book “General’s in Gray” by Ezra J. Warner it is stated about the resting place of General Mercer in Baden-Baden that “his remains are buried there in an unmarked grave” (p. 217). Warner’s source reference is the standard book of George W. Cullum “Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy”, Boston and New York, edition 1891 (p. 21). Warner thoroughly researched life and burial site of every Confederate General, thus we can be sure that between 1891 and 1959 General Mercer was resting in an unmarked grave in Baden-Baden, and probably he still does. So, who says he was transferred in 1879 to Bonaventure Cemetery?

Our research started in Baden-Baden. The director of the Central Cemetery (Hauptfriedhof), Mr. Frank Geyer was most kind and helped in every detail. The documents he copied for us seem to confirm Warner's data: Hugh W. Mercer died June 9, 1877 and was laid to rest the following day. In the Cemetery Records for June 10 only "Burial Section 4" is noted, but not the exact grave site and not even the grave's lot. See under Nr. 8 in the listing below:

Laufende Nummer	Vor- & Zuname	Alter	Woher	Religion	Namen der Eltern	Monat Juni 1877				
						Beerdigungs-				
						Tag	Reihenfeld	Reihe N ^o	Grab N ^o	Zeuge
1	Wilhelmine Gröppel	33 1/2	Ludwig	Ev		8	1	9	36	A. F. J.
2	Martha Gröppel	67	Ludwig	=		8	1	10	31	A. F. J.
3	Martha Gröppel	65	=	=		5	1	11	26	A. F. J.
4	Magdalena Füll		=	=	Elm. Füll & Kasper	5	2			A. F. J.
5	Anna von Gengen		=	=	Mag. Füll & Gengen	5	2			A. F. J.
6	Otto Füll		=	=		7	2			A. F. J.
7	Stephan von Gengen	75	=	Ev		7	3			A. F. J.
8	W. Warner	68	=	Ev		10	4			A. F. J.
9	Josephine Zinn	81	=	Ev		13	1	10	32	A. F. J.
10	Marie Wormald	9 Wk	=	Ev	J. F. Wormald	13	2			A. F. J.
11	Wilhelm Gröppel	66	=	Ev		15	1	10	33	A. F. J.

Name: W. Mercer; Age: 68; Place of origin: (..); Religion: Evangelical; Name of parents: (..); Date of burial: 10; Section: 4; Lot: (..); Site: (..); Witness: the name of a cemetery official who appears several times in the list.



Brigadier Hugh W. Mercer

Mr. Geyer made clear the original plot location is unknown today and NO documents of an exhumation and transport of the body to America do exist. And there was another surprise: in a sheet of the grave register book it reads "Mercer, Hugh, W., General from America, 1 Plot," written in 19 Century style calligraphy. Also "USA" written with red pencil and underneath "abgeräumt" with blue pen, both in 20 century style letters. In German "abgeräumt" does not mean exhumation for transport but just that the grave has been "cleared", thus the bones probably removed to a mass depot. No further information appears.

			Meter	Mark
556	1874 10 Juni II	Mercer, Hugh, W. General v. Amerika 1 Platz Graben in Grotte für 2 Plätze (Tafelsteine) <i>abgeräumt</i>	3.0 X 3.0	4 00
557	5. Juli I	Munitelly, Louis v. Paris 1 Platz (Tafel Nr. 1130.) <i>abgeräumt.</i>	3.0 X 1.5	2 00
558	13. "	Boe, Samy, geb. in Frankreich 1 Platz abgeräumt Platz Nr. 2882.	1.5 X 3.0	2 00
558	<i>abgeräumt nicht mehr verlängert!</i>	Prof. Dr. Franziska, + 1877 n. Prof. Dr. Franz verlängert bis 1944 + 1897. <i>Platz 19 3308</i>	3.0 X 3.0	
559	2. Aug. II	Müller, Mathilde, v. Karlsruhe 1 Platz <i>ausgefüllt</i> auf dem Platz Nr. 210 (1844)	1.5 X 3.0	2 00
		<p>von Adeln Lorcher</p> <p>Kaufpreis 16</p> <p>Neue Buch Nr. 1731</p> <p>5 Gräber verlängert bis 1948</p> <p>2 Gräber werden für ein neues Grabstein & Gräber werden 1 neu bauen von 22. 1. 39 bis 1948</p> <p>verlängert bis 1958</p> <p>Der freie Platz und der Platz ganz links werden 1948 zurückgenommen</p> <p>Neue Buch Nr. 1731</p> <p>B 183/184/185</p> <p>186/187</p> <p>3.0 X 4.5 6 00</p> <p>Kaufpreis: am 20. 4. 56</p> <p>Adeln Lorcher Nr. 185</p>		
559	30. "	Heck, W. Leberecht 1 Platz finziert am 27 Aug 1879 gekauft von Anna Heck geb. Forger. finziert am 12 Juni 1917. Der Grabstein von Kirchberger geb. Heck. links abgeräumt Aufgabe für Sozialrat bis 1927 <i>abgeräumt Platz Nr. 2851</i>	3.0 X 3.0	4 00

Note General Mercer's grave data on the top of this sheet

Now it was the turn of the American side. We contacted Ms. Stacy Doty, Chairman of the Bonaventure Historical Society in Savannah. We sent her the documents and the other data from Germany and asked for an investigation. A true Southern Lady, Ms. Doty started a wide research. On October, 29 we got the important information from the Bonaventure Historical Society; for its great interest the entire e-mail is reproduced below:

"I have been attempting to answer your questions about General Mercer during the past week. I was allowed to examine the old ledger book for the cemetery which predated Bonaventure for the year 1879, the year the General's remains were alleged to have been reinterred here. The entries for H. W. Mercer show two removals from Laurel Grove Cemetery North of remains by the same initials with reburial in our section F, lots 18, 19, the lots where the memorial stone for the General is. One of those is a child. The old ledger is almost illegible, so I have no problem understanding that someone could easily have mistaken the data and perpetuated the idea that Gen. Mercer was the person whose remains were removed and reburied. The Director of our City's Department of Cemeteries believes that rodding the lot would be futile when a burial is as old as these from 1879. I have emailed a descendant of the General to ask if there is any relevant information among the family as to this issue. She has informed me that the family believes as you do, that he was never returned to the United States. I had hopes of learning something useful from old newspaper entries for the period of his death, but a search of the *Savannah Morning News* issues from June 9 through June 18, 1877 had no entries relating to General Mercer. (The June 9, 1877 issue was not included on the microfilm.) The files our Society maintains contain no specific information which clarifies the question. I believe that an understandable error was made and perpetuated when the two H. W. Mercer removals were made in 1879. I have to conclude that your documentation is correct and that the memorial stone in our Cemetery is just that, a memorial rather than a grave marker. One further point I would make is that the index for Laurel Grove North shows nothing of a burial in 1877 of any H. W. Mercer. Because I am neither an historian nor an expert on cemeteries, I can only state that this is my considered opinion and not gospel truth. I do however believe your conclusion is the correct one. If you wish to have me mail you any of the data I have used, please let me know what would be of use to you. Thank you for the documents you sent; I have shared them with the Cemetery Director so that they could be included in the record for the family lot here."

Stacy Doty, Chair, Bonaventure Historical Society

For now, Europe Camp is concentrating every effort in the restoration of Captain Thomas Jefferson Page's grave monument in Rome. But this chapter is not closed yet and in 2011 we'll have to see this question definitely solved and a decision adopted: shall a memorial stone for General Mercer be only at Bonaventure Cemetery, GA or would it be more appropriate to erect another official VA marker stone in Baden-Baden Central Cemetery where he was buried, left alone and forgotten for more than a century? We will continue reporting about this matter!

"Those Who Will Not Fight For The Graves Of Their Ancestors Are Beyond Redemption" Theodore Roosevelt

MOSES EZEKIEL: A CONFEDERATE SCULPTOR IN ITALY



VMI Cadet Moses Ezekiel, veteran of the Battle of New Market and the defense of Petersburg in 1864

Researched by:

Nancy Hitt, ISE American Correspondent, Louisville, Kentucky

Pierluigi "Peter" Rossi, SCV Captain James W. Bryan **Camp #1390, Lake Charles, La.** Europe Camp contact in Italy.

Diane B. Jacob, Head, Archives & Records Management, Preston Library, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Susan Whitman Fiorentino. Camp friend. Born in Ruston, Louisiana and raised in San Antonio, Texas, she lives currently in Rome with her husband Andrea Fiorentino. She participated in our Camp's ceremony to honor Capt. Thomas Jefferson Page's grave in Rome and is going to join the General Robert Edward Lee Chapter #2127, United Daughters of the Confederacy in Oklahoma City.

Moses Ezekiel, post-war life of a Sculptor

Moses Jacob Ezekiel was born in Richmond, Virginia on October 28, 1844. He was the sixth child of Jewish Sephardic parents, Jacob and Catherine de Castro Ezekiel. In 1861 Moses Ezekiel had entered the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) and served throughout the War Between the States in the VMI Cadet battalion.

In 1869 he entered the Royal Academy of Art in Berlin, Germany. On the merits of his bust of George Washington, he was admitted into the Berlin Society of artists. In 1873 Ezekiel became the first non-German to win the Michael-Beer prize with the bas relief "Israel".

Throughout his life, Ezekiel was a prolific sculptor and, fortunately, many of his works have been preserved. In 1874 the B'nai B'rith commissioned him to execute a marble group for presentation at the U.S. Centennial in 1876 (this marble group, "Religious Liberty," is now located on the grounds of the National Museum of American Jewish History in Philadelphia.).

In 1912 Ezekiel's Confederate memorial monument was dedicated at Arlington National Cemetery with President Woodrow Wilson in attendance.

Included among his other works are statues and busts of Franz Liszt, Cardinal Gustav Adolf Hohenlohe, Eve, Homer, David, Jesus Christ, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Isaac Mayer Wise and Edgar Allan Poe.

During his lifetime, with more than 40 years in Rome, Ezekiel was widely acclaimed and honored for his sculptures. He was awarded the Crosses of Merit and Art from the Emperor of Germany. The Italian rank of "Cavaliere" was bestowed upon him by King Victor Emanuel and the title of "Officer of the Crown of Italy" by King Humbert. He received the Raphael Medal of Urbino, a silver medal from the St. Louis World Exposition, several medals from the Royal Art Association of Palermo as well as numerous other honorary medals and membership in art institutes and societies across the world. His Roman studio located in the Baths of Diocletian, was described as the "sculptor's ideal studio." (Editor's note: For full details of this studio see: Regina Soria, "Moses Ezekiel's Studio in Rome", Archives of American Art Journal, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Apr., 1964), pp. 6-9.)

After the start of World War I, Ezekiel participated in the formation of the American-Italian Red Cross Relief Committee. On March 27, 1917 Moses Jacob Ezekiel died in Rome. Correspondence of Ezekiel to the Virginia Military Institute from the 1911 to 1917 period shows his last known address: No 2 Via Campania, Torre di Belisario, Rome. Due to the war and its political aftermath, his body was not returned to the United States until 1921. Ezekiel's grave is in Arlington Cemetery, beneath the site of his most impressive work: the Confederate memorial. For a detailed description of this monument's deeper meaning, given by past SCV Chaplain-in-Chief Anderson in 1999, see:

<http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/anderson-address.htm>

Curious funerary rites and the first burial site in Rome

According to the VMI archives the only account of the temporary burial site is from an essay called "Moses Jacob Ezekiel" by Rabbi David Philipson, published by the American Jewish Historical Society, No. 28, 1922. It contains the transcription of a letter from Ezekiel's good friend Lilian de Bosis (Mrs. Adolfo de Bosis) to his sister Hannah E. Workum in Cincinnati, in which she describes his last days. The letter is dated April 4, 1917. There is every indication in this that the vault was the only burial place before the move to Arlington, and that this temporary site was chosen carefully and because of Ezekiel's connections to the de Bosis family.

"...It was then decided to place him temporarily in the vault which he had himself built for the Family of Adolfo de Bosis in the city cemetery of San Lorenzo at Varnis (Verano). There our little son Manlio and Adolfo's brother Arturo, whom he had so dearly loved and cherished, awaited him....I am confident that not having left any instructions as to religious rites, simply stating he wished to be buried in the Southern Soldiers' Cemetery, with the Masonic rites, we succeeded in interpreting the true spirit of his religious feeling essentially Jewish, yet appreciative of the beauty and helpfulness in all other religions.... We simply felt that here his friends should gather round him and express each in their own way, their love and devotion.

So a young rabbi from the Roman synagogue recited the ritual prayers on the day of his death; Catholic friends prayed by his side in their own way; Mr. Nathan representing the Free Masons and his Jewish friends, Mr. Lowrie his numerous Protestant friends. We wanted to rabbi to accompany the hearse to the cemetery, but that it seemed he could not do."



Today Moses Ezekiel first resting place, the de Bosis tomb, is in pitiful condition: green moss, black "soot," 3 missing tablets (possibly Ezekiel's bas relief sculptures) also several missing brass or iron pulls.

© Susan Fiorentino 2010 This grave where he was first interred is located Riquadro 21, number 4, fila 99 in an area called Pincetto. Pincetto is the key as there are multiple number 21s in the cemetery). The tomb dates from 1902 and the stone bears Ezekiel's carved signature as author, see detail below:



In Latin: On Ezekiel fecit 1902 (Honorable Ezekiel made (it) 1902)

© Susan Fiorentino 2010

Editor's note: It must be mentioned that the honorific title of English knighthood, "Sir" by which Ezekiel is often referred is technically incorrect: he was knighted by King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy; but not by the British Queen Victoria. His real title was Cavaliere Moses Ezekiel, which reflects Italian knighthood. Ezekiel himself initiated this error by translating his Italian title into the English "Sir" on his visiting cards (due to the lack of knowledge on titles of nobility in America, "Sir" sounded better), this resulting in the mistake by which he is now most commonly known today. The Constitutional Amendment proposed in 1810 declaring all titles of nobility not valid in the USA and forbidding their use by American citizens within the U.S. has still not been ratified, thus Ezekiel could use his title, but he did it in a rather incorrect way. As a Confederate veteran and great Southern artist he had, however, earned greatest nobility in both the fields of arms and arts and he may be called honorable indeed!



CAPTAIN HENRY WIRZ MEMORIAL SERVICE 2010

by Nancy Hitt, American Correspondent



IN MEMORIAM HENRY WIRZ 1823-1865
Confederate martyr - lest we forget

The 35th annual Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service, a tradition started by the Alexander H. Stephens Camp #78 Sons of Confederate Veterans and Americus Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1976, took place Sunday afternoon, November 7th at 3 PM in the town of Andersonville, Georgia.

The guest speaker for the event was Dr. Richard Rhone from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Lieutenant Commander General of the Military Order of Stars and Bars.



The photograph shows Leland Park (from North Carolina) himself by the Wirz monument with the Swiss flag and James and Nancy Gaston, Leland Park's cousin. Leland Park's father from Orlando (son of L. M. Park, a guard at Andersonville) is the one that made contact with the SCV and UDC in 1976 and got the annual Services inaugurated.



SCV-MC: COMPATRIOT JOHN POLO FINALLY SWORN IN

Editor's note: Sometimes time and distance becomes a problem, not only over the Atlantic but in continental Europe also. Such are the unique realities of our Camp, which represents the entire European geography. For our associate member John Polo, who maintains his SCV full membership in the Kirby Smith Camp # 1209 out of loyalty to his brothers there, an attitude much respected by us all, recently a similar ceremony could finally take place: he is a member of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry for many years now, but until last October he had not been officially sworn in! This how he experienced the special moment:

Although being member #266 of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry (now reaching almost 1200 members) I had never been able to swear-in as a member of the 3rd Battalion Company D in Florida, the state it was my wish to do so, because I never had the occasion to travel there. But after many years finally my wish came true: Major Douglas Nash, SCV Mechanized Cavalry of North Carolina took my oath during the visit he paid to my home. It was a short and little ceremony, but great to me, and filled my heart with pride.

John



The little big ceremony: John Polo is sworn-in by Major Doug Nash



A WARNING OF THINGS TO COME

During a speech delivered by Reverend H. Melville Jackson at the Richmond Howitzer's Banquet, December 13, 1862 he warned:

“And if you thought, to-night, that the muse of history would turn traitor to your cause, misrepresent the principles for which you fought, and deny to you the attributes of valour, fortitude and heroic devotion you have grandly won, your souls would rise up within you in immediate and bitter and protesting indignation. This apprehension is thought by some to be not altogether groundless. The North, it is said, is making the literature of these times, has secured the ear of the age and will not fail to make the impression, unfavourable to you, which time will deepen rather than obliterate. Diligent fingers are carving the statues of the heroes of the Northern armies, writing partisan and distorted versions of their achievements, altering, even in this generation, the perspective of history, until, at no distant day, they shall have succeeded in crowding out every other aspirant of fame and beguiled posterity into believing that the laurels of honor should rest, alone and undisturbed, upon the brows of your adversaries.”

(For the full speech see: Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume XI, pp. 26-30)

Prophetic words, indeed. Having entered the Sesquicentennial we must be well aware of the situation we are facing and be ready to act against every misrepresentation, intentionally created falsehoods, attacks on the flags and the heroes of the Southern Armies; ready to make every effort to withstand those people who want to bring us all *“into believing that the laurels of honor should rest, alone and undisturbed, upon the brows of our adversaries.”*



SESQUICENTENNIAL YANKEE-STYLE: TV PROPAGANDA ABOUT LINCOLN

It has begun! Last Saturday, November 13th the TV-docudrama “Lincolns letzter Tag” (Lincoln’s last day) was aired by the German TV channel Phoenix. The production in two chapters of 55 and 53 min. each (Das Attentat / Reise in die Unsterblichkeit – The Murder / Journey to Immortality) is the work of German producer Peter Bardehle, who obtained financial assistance from several European TV channels, including German NDR, Austrian ORF, Belgian VRT, Danish DR, Polish Historia, the European culture channel Arte and the infamous History Channel. That gives a taste of the widespread impact this production will have throughout Europe. An American version of this production named “Lincoln’s Last Night” was aired in a primetime slot on NatGeo Channel US for Barack Obama’s inauguration night, which says a lot. . .

The docudrama is performed, with more than 80 actors, including Fritz Klein (as Lincoln) and Brian Merrick (as Booth), directed by Wilfried Hauke, filmed in some original locations (including the film-town made for the HBO-Production "John Adams", which gives a good mid-19 century image), and some short video-footage from other productions (especially the battle scenes). The big problem is: this is entertaining PC Yankee education at its best. And it requires a closer analysis to point out the misleading nonsense and lies included here.

First, it’s very clever to begin the 150 anniversary of the War with a production started in 2009, finished ready for the Sesquicentennial, about Lincoln’s death, portraying him as the final and supreme martyr to preserve the Union – and as a slain champion of Abolitionism, the man who actually brought slavery to an end after being forced to a bloody war (!). This must create sympathy in the audience, especially in European viewers, completely ignorant of the facts.



Lincoln, the martyr President, dies for his country

Young Abraham Lincoln is shown born in poverty. A righteous man, a self-made up comer, a man morally inspired by the reading of the Bible (!). A man who soon learns the future of America as a whole lies in equality of whites and blacks. That Slavery is an evil in the land of the free. He becomes a lawyer and then he starts his political career as an abolitionist. In 1860 he is elected president by the Northern majority. Then, the South, eager to defend and preserve slavery, secedes. Lincoln tries to negotiate, but the Confederates begin the hostilities by attacking “a Federal outpost in Charleston” (!). The horrible war (Lincoln himself had started) is presented as his “bitter duty because he had promised to defend the Union”, thus the Rebellion had to be put down (!). Not a single word on States rights or the Northern war crimes, of course. During the War Lincoln is portrayed as a lovely father and husband (he probably was), suffering the loss of two sons and much family life to the preservation of the Union. That causes an excellent emotional impact to the audience, which is brought close in heart to Lincoln, the suffering man. The Emancipation Proclamation is introduced as a law which set all the slaves forever free, Lincoln’s greatest lifetime dream (seems the producers of this documentary have never read the Proclamation or are blatant liars).

At the same time John Wilkes Booth is introduced in alternate scenes. A ruined actor, a drunkard, a dreamer of forever-gone leading roles in Shakespeare dramas, a coward and a racist. He blames Lincoln for the sunset of his career. He wants to be again Marcus Brutus but with Caesar Lincoln in a real drama (a stupid repetition of a common mistake: Booth was a renowned actor, in Shakespeare’s “Julius Caesar” he had performed always in the leading role of Marc Anthony – not Brutus). And so he starts the assassination plot. His assistants play a minor role as all the action concentrates on Booth.

Most indignant: as the war is over, we see some ragtag Confederate soldiers walking back home, some in bare feet. The speaker says that the former noble sons of the rich planters are beaten and their noble lifestyle will have to change forever as slavery is gone. . . This statement is repulsive and offensive to the 93% of Southern soldiers who did not own slaves and just defended their freedom, their homes and the sovereignty of their State.

The second part tells the assassination, Lincoln’s last hours, his dead, the national mourning and at the same time the dramatic escape of Booth. Intersections from the last four years since his election are continuously shown, portraying Lincoln as a great man, full of ideals for a better Union and going through the ordeals of a war necessary to create a great Nation. For a propaganda movie this is a very good formula, as the audience accompanies the dead President in his Funeral train while learning more about his greatness in life. If the first part had already a lot of detail mistakes, the second part is even worse, not only a lot of historical lies and PC propaganda, but stupid scenes with Infantry soldiers acting as Cavalry – even with no riding boots. As they find Booth and want him to surrender, he is shown as a fanatic, trying to perform a last delirious drama. He is shot down and dies. Booth’s corpse examination was done aboard a gunboat of the Union Navy we are told – and a photograph of the CSS Stonewall in Washington is shown! The mentioned inspection took place aboard the monitor USS Montauk. Another lack of interest in accuracy by the authors, but: who cares?

They had already shown in the first part young farmer and lawyer Abraham Lincoln with his later years beard and at the same times historical photographs without the beard.

The Funeral train and every city visited are profusely shown and the mourning crowd, the largest in America because Lincoln was so beloved, is described in detail, which brings the audience close to tears for sure. It is stated Lincoln's death filled the South with shame. Historical truth is that Southerners didn't care so much because they had enough to do rebuilding their lives.

The Lincoln assassins are arrested and sentenced by military court to death penalty. At least the sufferings inflicted to innocent Mary Surrat while in prison are well shown, also her crude execution. A glimpse of fairness and truth: it is said Mrs. Surrat was the victim of a bloodthirsty spirit of revenge.



**Civil War veterans from every State pay tribute to martyr of the Nation.
The funeral train scenes are used to show how much beloved Lincoln was**

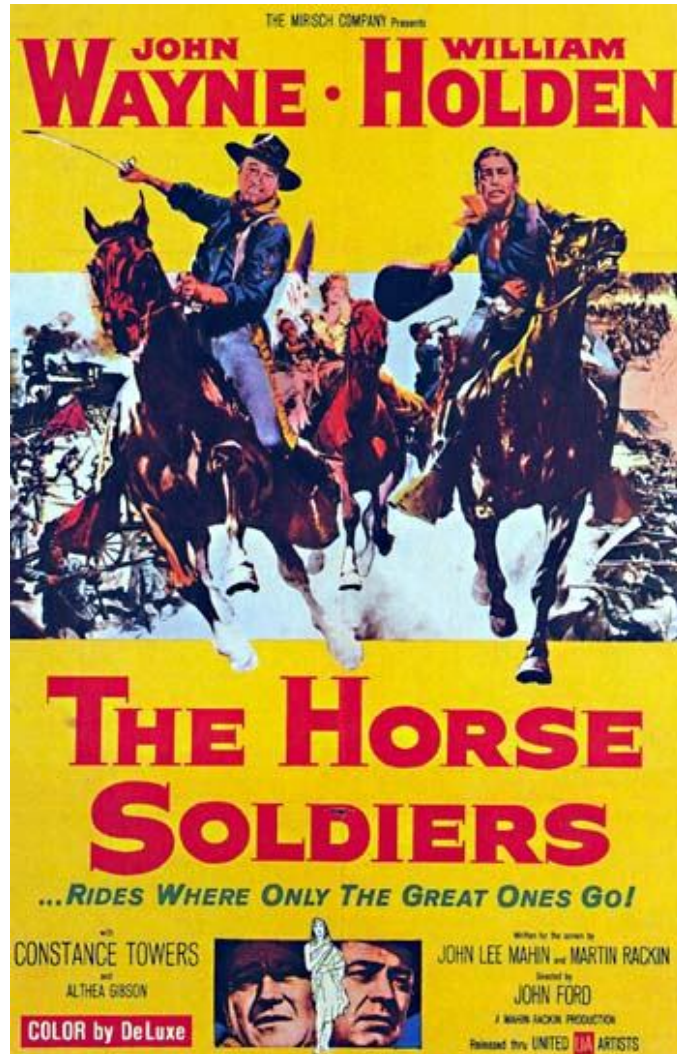
The most blatant lie is spared for the end: it is stated November 1865 voting rights were granted to all Blacks (in fact, it was the real abolition of slavery, what Lincoln never had done). And we are told it was the evil Ku Klux Klan, founded by the Southerners to terrorize them, which made Civil Rights impossible for colored Americans until a century afterwards!!!! The end credits are melodically adorned with Walt Whitman's "Oh, Captain, my Captain".

All in one, a sometimes interesting and entertaining production, but rife of historical inaccuracies, movie mistakes, much political correctness and even infamous lies, a documentary that can be very harmful. Due to the fact that it is a multi-national production we might see it several times in many European countries. Sad but true. It gives us a bitter foretaste of things to come. Again I recommend reading the warning words of Reverend Melville Jackson during the Richmond Howitzer's banquet 1882. You will find it in "Warning of things to come". And the things we were warned against have come. God protect us from the power of the lie, it is Satan's favorite weapon. Our weapon must always be the truth.



EDUCATIONAL MOVIES

THE HORSE SOLDIERS (1959)



Plot synopsis: A Union Cavalry force under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Marlowe (John Wayne) is launched to destroy a Confederate rail/supply centre at Newton Station. The unit's surgeon, Major Kendall (William Holden) will have to suffer permanently the antipathy of the commander. The other Union officers each have different reasons for wanting to be on the mission, which causes further quarrels. Once behind Confederate lines, the secret route of return is overheard by Southern belle Ms. Hannah Hunter (Constance Towers) who is taken along together with her slave-servant Lukey (Althea Gibson) to assure their silence. The raid is successful but the Yankee column will have to fight its way down to occupied Baton Rouge. The movie takes time for humor, battles and romance, including respect for the Confederate side and many revealing details.

Analysis: A solid “Civil War” western by John Ford. It has been stated that the script is based on Col. Benjamin Grierson’s 1863 raid as diversion in Grant’s Vicksburg campaign. First we will mention some of the many mistakes. As in several 1950’s western movies we see wrong weapons and uniforms; the breech-loading Springfield carbines were adopted in 1871, the sabres appear fitted to the saddles, a practice that not appeared until after the war, all the US soldiers are wearing 1872 pattern cavalry campaign dress which came in use in the Indian wars, the saddles are both McClellan and “western” models. Many Confederate cavalrymen do appear with the red cuffs and collars of Artillery. Their flag is not the Atlanta/Augusta pattern Army of Tennessee battle flag (which was not yet in wide use in 1863) but just the Navy Jack, etc.



**Ms. Hunter is treated like the Lady she is despite repeated escape attempts.
History shows that this was not often the case in the Yankee Army**

Beside this collection of mistakes, the movie shows many interesting facts. Among the Union officers, LtCol. Secord (Willis Bouchey) is the typical Yankee. He has obtained his officer’s Commission from the Governor of Michigan and constantly seeks self-advancement, hoping to be elected a Congressman if the raid is successful (later in the movie he expects to run for Governor himself and offers Marlowe to become railroad president). The officer’s quarrels lead to sometimes funny dialogues, like Major Kendall talking to Colonel Marlowe: “As usual, I’m just presenting the grim facts. Colonel Secord doesn’t seem to understand that the coffee tastes better when the latrines are dug downstream instead of upstream. How do you like your coffee, Colonel?” Ms. Hannah Hunter sees her horses confiscated but Marlowe offers compensation money in US bonds for it, later she gets a kind of delicate

treatment while in custody (during the whole movie) no Southern woman enjoyed under Yankee domination.

This is really incorrect regarding the many war atrocities. Her body servant, slave Lukey is shown as a most loyal person who stays with her mistress (wouldn't Lukey have to be set "free" according to Lincoln's Proclamation??) During the Newton Station raid extraordinary bravery of the Confederates is shown, although the film also shows tactical nonsense. After the Yankees left for Baton Rouge once completed their destruction work, notice is sent to General Nathan Bedford Forrest: note one of the two couriers is a Black man; this reminds us once again the loyalty to the Confederacy throughout the colored Southern population.



Loyal slave Lukey stays with Ms. Hunter

Most sadly, the word "Andersonville" is repeatedly used as a kind of icon of evil. Every man constantly fears being taken to that prison camp (which did not even exist in 1863). It was possibly in this movie when the anti-Southern legends related to the POW Camp at Andersonville, Georgia, began to come closer to a general public, inclusive all the falsehoods and wrong views about the facts.

But the scene with the (fictive) Jefferson Academy cadets is just beautiful. Southern youngsters doing their duty with iron discipline. The scene ends with the Yankees galloping in retreat (and saluting) after receiving several volleys and a bayonet charge with rebel yells sounded by little boy's voices.

Once caught on a river crossing a last scene of Yankee glory is shown, with a wounded Marlow and his men charging a Confederate battery in frontal attack. Finally, Marlow blows up the bridge to avoid being pursued by the Confederates.



Col. Marlowe blowing up the bridge

In the ending scene, while the Federal troops escape, Ms. Hunter, who has fallen in love with Colonel Marlowe during the movie, stays with the Union wounded, so does surgeon Dr. Kendall, in obedience to duty. Again the threat of being brought to Andersonville had appeared in the final conversation of Marlowe and Kendall. The last revealing detail in the movie is that when overhauled by the Confederate Cavalry, an officer immediately offers medical aid by a Confederate surgeon to Dr. Kendall who gratefully accepts.

Late 1950's classic with John Wayne. We recommend the movie for enjoyable entertainment; glory for the North and honor for the South – excluding the Andersonville talks.



THE PREACHER'S CORNER

PREACHING OF ST. AMBROSE

St. Ambrose is a very interesting figure of the early Christianity. He was born into a noble Roman Christian family about 340 A.D. His father was Ambrosius Aurelianus, the praetorian prefect of Gaul. Following his father's footsteps he embarked in politics and became Imperial governor of Northern Italy. When the Episcopal see of Milan became vacant in 374, the people demanded that Ambrose be made their bishop. The neighbouring bishops convinced him to accept this call as the will of God. He became one of the early Churchfathers. Ambrose died 397 A.D. Let's have a look to an early Christian preaching which can be most useful to strengthen our souls as modern Confederate warriors:

God is Our Refuge

By Bishop Ambrose of Milan

"Where a man's heart is, there is his treasure also. God is not accustomed to refusing a good gift to those who ask for one. Since he is good, and especially to those who are faithful to him, let us hold fast to him with all our soul, our heart, our strength, and so enjoy his light and see his glory and possess the grace of supernatural joy. Let us reach out with our hearts to possess that good, let us exist in it and live in it, let us hold fast to it, that good which is beyond all we can know or see and is marked by perpetual peace and tranquillity, a peace which is beyond all we can know or understand.

This is the good that permeates creation. In it we all live, on it we all depend. It has nothing above it; it is divine. No one is good but God alone. What is good is therefore divine, what is divine is therefore good. Scripture says: When you open your hand all things will be filled with goodness. It is through God's goodness that all that is truly good is given us, and in it there is no admixture of evil.

These good things are promised by Scripture to those who are faithful: The good things of the land will be your food.

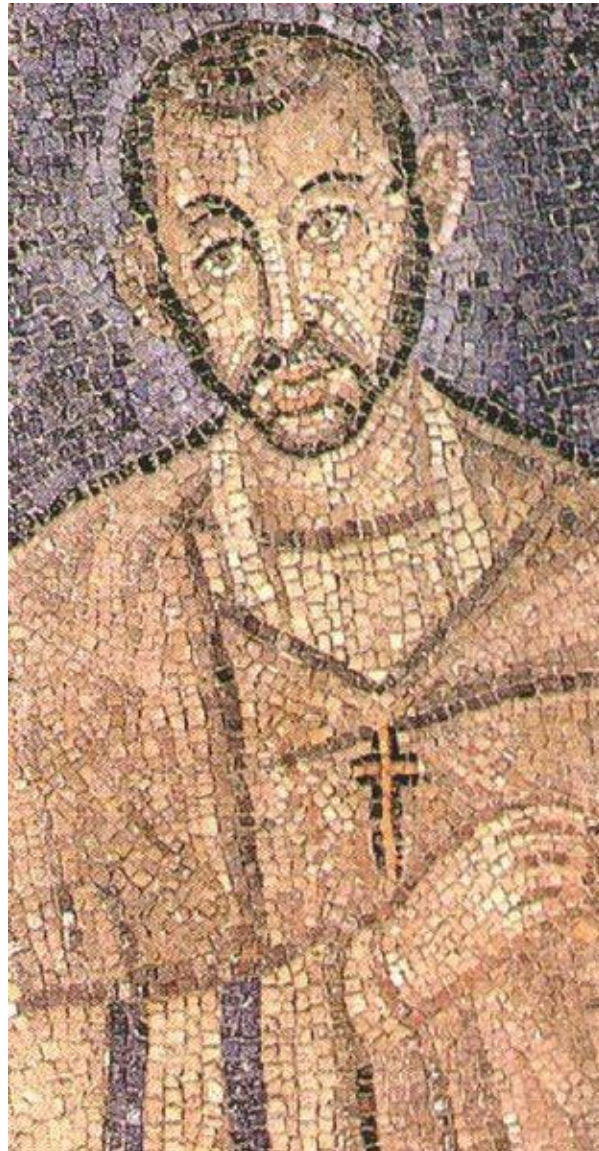
We have died with Christ. We carry about in our bodies the sign of his death, so that the living Christ may also be revealed in us. The life we live is not now our ordinary life but the life of Christ: a life of sinless ness, of chastity, of simplicity and every other virtue. We have risen with Christ. Let us live in Christ, let us ascend in Christ, so that the serpent may not have the power here below to wound us in the heel.

Let us take refuge from this world. You can do this in spirit, even if you are kept here in the body. You can at the same time be here and present to the Lord. Your soul must hold fast to him, you must follow after him in your thoughts; you must tread his ways by faith, not in outward show. You must take refuge in him. He is your refuge and your strength. David addresses him in these words: I fled to you for refuge, and I was not disappointed.

Since God is our refuge, God who is in heaven and above the heavens, we must

take refuge from this world in that place where there is peace, where there is rest from toil, where we can celebrate the great Sabbath, as Moses said: The Sabbaths of the land will provide you with food. To rest in the Lord and to see his joy is like a banquet, and full of gladness and tranquillity.

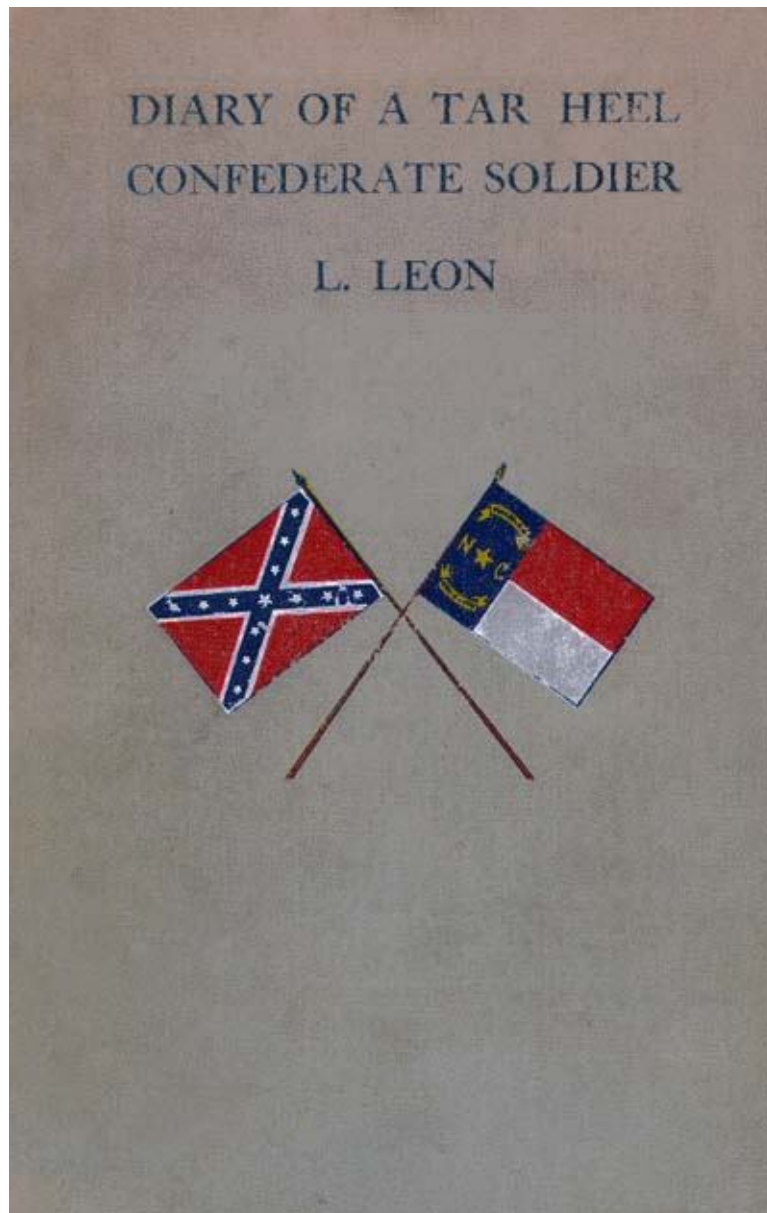
Let us take refuge like deer beside the fountain of waters. Let our soul thirst, as David thirsted, for the fountain. What is that fountain? Listen to David: With you is the fountain of life. Let my soul say to this fountain: When shall I come and see you face to face? For the fountain is God himself.



Roman mosaic representing Bishop Ambrose of Milan (4th century)



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Louis Leon, a Jewish Southerner from Charlotte, North Carolina, kept and later published a diary of his experiences in the Confederate army during the WBTS. Louis joined the "Charlotte Grays," Co. C of the 1st NC Regiment, May 21, 1861. In his tour of duty he participated in battles like First Bull Run and Gettysburg until he was taken prisoner in May 1864. In 1913, aged 72, he published his memoirs. Aware that most first-hand accounts of the War were written by officers, he sought to offer a perspective of the war from "the life of the man behind the gun." His narrative provides an overview of a soldier's itinerant routine over a four-year span, during which time the basic need for sleep, food, and clothing became as important as the battles he fought and survived. He notes in his preface that his stories of "camping, marching, fighting, and suffering" will resonate with former soldiers, and indeed, much of his diary reflect the harried life he led at the time. This is a must read!

As always contact the editor for your free e-book as Word.doc, 54 pages



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Bi-monthly electronic newsletter.

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